BOOTH'S THEATER.—" Fifth Avenue."

EAGLE THEATER.—" La Fille de Mme. Angot."
FIFTH AVENUE THEAD'S.—" Lemons."
NEW BROADWAY THEATER.—" Trodden Down."
NELO'S GARDEN.—" Around the World."
PARK THEATER.—" Our Boarding House."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERIS.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—Variety.
UNION SQUARE TREATER.—" The Danicheffs." UNION SQUARE THEATER. -" The Daniels WALLACK'S THEATER. -" The Rivals."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Evans Collection of Paintings. Charlier Institute Chapel.—Lecture, Prof. L. H. Landy. CHICKERING HALL.-Homeopathic Medical College Com-HELLER'S WONDER THEATER.-Magical and Musical Per-

Masonic Temple. - Dramatic Readings.
Masonic Temple. - Dramatic Readings.
Mexapopolitan Museum of Art. - Castelleni Collection.
New-York Aquanum. - Day and Evening.
Steinway Hall. - 2: Concept. Thomas.

Index to Aopertisemente.

AMUSEMENTS-3d Page-5th and 6th columns. Audrements—3d 'age—5th and 6th columns. Board and Room—3d Fage—3d column. Business Notices—4th Fage—1st column. Business Notices—4th Fage—1st column. Business Charles—4th Fage—6th column. Corporation Notices—7th Fage—6th column. Dancing Academies—6th Fage—6th column. Dancing Academies—6th Fage—6th column. Dividend Notices—7th Fage—6th column. Dividend Notices—7th Fage—6th column. Financial—7th Fage—4th column. Financial—7th Fage—4th column. Ferritums—6th Fage—6th column. Help Wasted—3d Fage—6th column. Help Wasted—3d Fage—6th column. Hories—Carriags, &c.—6th Page—5th column. Hories—3d Fage—3t column. HOTELS - 3d Page - 3d coming.

HOTELS - 3d Page - 3d coming.

HOTELS - AND FARINS WANTED - 6th Page - 4th column.

IGE CREAM - 6th Page - 5th column.

ISSINGTION - 6th Page - 2d column.

LOST AND FOUND - 6th Page - 5th column.

LOST AND FOUND - 6th Page - 5th column.

MARHAGES - AND DEATHS - 5th Page - 6th column.

MARHAGES - AND DEATHS - 5th Page - 6th column.

MARHAGES - 5th Page - 5th column: 8th Page - 6th Column.

MARKIAGES AND DEATHS - 5th Fage-6th column Miccellaneous - 6th Page-5th column; 8th Page-6th MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS -3d Page- 6th column

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1st and 2d column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1st and 2d column.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—6th Page—4th column;
BEOORLYN—6th Page—4th column; COUNTRY—6th Page—4th column. To EXCHANG,—6th Page—4th column.
BYEGIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.
BYEGIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.
BYEGIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.
COLUMNS: FEMALES—3d Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

columns.

BTEAMBOATS AND KAILCOADS—6th Page—3d column.

BTEAMBOATS AND KAILCOADS—6th Page—3d column.

BTEACHERS—6th Page—2d and 3d columns.

TO LAT—CITY PROPERTY—6th Page—5th column;

EROOKLYN—6th Page—4th column; COUNTRY—6th Page—5th column;

O WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-6th Page-5th column. INTER RESORTS-3d Page-3d column.

Business Nonces.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Russia is about to request an answe to her note; she intimates that she will regard the treaty of Paris as annulled unless the Powers coerce Turkey. = The English press is opposed to the Turkish probation scheme. === A Cabinet crisis is expected in Greece. - Turkey has issued a circular accusing Russia of instigating insurrection in Bosnia.

DOMESTIC .- The Cabinet nominations were sent to the Senate yesterday, comprising Messrs. Evarts, Sherman, Schurz, Key, McCrary, Thompson and Devens; they were referred to committees; nearly every one was objected to by somebody in secret session, particularly Mr. Key and Mr. Schurz; there will be an exciting debate over them, but they will probably be confirmed. - The foreign representatives paid their respects to the President yesterday. The bill prohibiting pool selling on horse races was passed by the New-York Assembly. - J. B. Barnaby was nominated for Governor by the Rhode Island Democrats. ____ Lee, the Mormon, has been sentenced to be hanged for participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre.

Congress.-The admission of the Southern Senators to their sents was discussed by the Senate, the first question being on Mr. Bayard's substitute to Kellogg to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Speeches were made by Messrs, Bayard Blaine, and Morton, in which the subject of the Louisiana election was thoroughly discussed, after which the substitute was adopted by a vote of 35 to 29. The case of the rival claimants from South Carolina was similarly referred. In Executive session the Cabinet nominations were referred to appropriate committees.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The loss by the Bond-st. fire is now estimated at \$1,661,000, excluding salvage. Robbins & Appleton were insured for \$315,000. = The application for a receiver of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was denied. - Andrew McKinney's liabilities are \$1,970,000, over \$1,700,000 of which is jointly with John Q. Hoyt. City officials are trying to prevent retrenchment legislation at Albany. Matilda Heren died. —— Gold, 10518, 10514. 10514. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar, 97 cents. Stocks active and higher, but weaker at the

close. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate a continuance, at least in the earlier hours of the day, of threatening weather. Thermometer yesterday, 38°, 51°, 41°; at midnight, 37°.

So there is another Louisiana claimant. He ought to have a speedier answer than Pinchback got. Let him in, or slam the door-

______ The Court of Appeals has decided that piers are subject to taxation, being for all the purposes of the statute equivalent to land itself. and therefore liable to assessment. This reverses the existing decisions on the subject, and, while adding to the taxable property of the city, will be declared by those interested to add also greatly to the burdens of com-

By a narrow majority the appropriation for the Commission to revise the Statutes was saved yesterday in the Assembly. Still an mch of a miss makes as sure of an appropriation as of anything else, and the Bar Association may have the pleasure of knowing that its recent refusal to demand the repeal of the law has not been without effect. In the Senate, however, the opponents of the revision are likely to renew their assault.

An interesting law question was raised in the courts yesterday in the case of one of the Northampton Bank robbers. Mr. Seward took the ground that inter-State extradition is a matter of Federal and not of State law, and the Governor, to this extent, was a Federal official. On this reasoning, while the identity of a prisoner might be passed upon by a State court, the Governor's action could not be reviewed by any but a United States court.

The invaders of Central Park have been badly routed. Mr. Bixby's bill, introduced only the day before, was reported adversely yesterday by the Senate Committee on Cities, and the report was agreed to. Mr. Bixby relieves in himself from responsibility in the matter by for his place remains to be tested, saying that he merely introduced the bill as but the public will be glad to see the

bly, who is probably Mr. Langbein, the hero of the other bill. Now if somebody will suppress Mr. Langbein and his bill, the Park will be out of danger-until the next Langbein comes along.

Life insurance is having a great deal of hot shot fired into it, both in the courts and at Albany. The doubtful transactions of amalgamation are likely to be overhauled quite theroughly, if policy-holders get what they are fighting for. Albany legislation seems to be running to the other extreme. Some of the the night after election the torches are clauses of Mr. Graham's bill-for instance, that which does not allow a company to avail itself of any misstatement in the application for a policy-might open the door to extensive frauds upon the companies. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the working of nonforfeiture restrictions in Massachusetts, such as it is now proposed to apply in this State.

Senator Cole has roused himself and his Committee at last. Mr. Baker has had his hearing, and the Public Works bill has been reported, with more amendments, we suspect, than are good for it. The principle on which Mr. Baker framed the bill, that there should be no confusion of the financial and executive departments of the canals, was certainly a sound one, and the Committee's amendment, vesting the power to appoint paymasters in the Superintendent instead of in the Auditor, does not seem wise. The bill is, nevertheless, not so mutilated as we had reason to fear it would be, and if the Senate will pass it promptly, there will be more time to get it into shape acceptable to both houses. Not a day should be lost in completing this work.

Russia has suddenly departed from her reserve, and has resolved to remind the Powers that her note asking what they intend to do is still unanswered. She allows it to be understood that she will regard the Treaty of Paris as annulled unless the European nations who were parties to it fulfill the obligation they assumed to protect the Christians. Throughout this Turco-Russian quarrel the Czar has shown this deference to the public opinion of Europe and baffled all attempts to place him in the wrong. His present position is logical, and will force each Power to show its band. The situation is rendered more critical by the rising in Bosnia, the delay in concluding peace with Montenegro, and the circular which the Porte has issued accusing Russia of waging war indirectly against her.

The bill giving power to the Board of Education to transfer unexpended balances comes up in the Assembly to-day. The Board is in charge of a very important work, and has been seriously crippled by the cutting down of the current year's estimates nearly half a million, of which \$80,000 is taken off the already low salaries of the teachers. The present bill will not entirely remedy the evils resulting from this short-sighted economy, but it will at least enable the Board to make the most of its meager appropriations, and should therefore receive prompt and favorable action. We believe some of the expenses of the Board of Education may be properly reduced, and that salaries generally in the city government should be greatly curtailed; but the salaries of teachers are disproportionately low their own private plans. They had their lists now, and there are a thousand places for economizing before they should be touched.

President Haves is on the track of more re forms than one. As an incident to his greater undertakings, he proposes to make the Vice-President really a member of the Government,to make the fifth wheel of the coach of service,-to put an able man to good use instead of leaving him to the dull work of keeping order in a body where order keeps itself. Mr. Wheeler is to be consulted as much as he would be if he were in the Cabinet, and is to the Platform. be invited to head a commission to visit during the recess the States that ana compromise is well fitted, and a precedent which will restore the second officer of the Government to something of his former influence and rank in the State, will be one to be

The situation at Washington is exciting and ensational, but not necessarily alarming. Mr. Blaine has, in a striking manner, enforced the point that if the llayes electors were lawfully chosen in Louisiana, and if, by the certificate of the same Returning Board, on the same ballots, Packard had a thousand more votes than Hayes, it is impossible to unseat Packard without declaring that Haves should be unseated too. The proposition is a tolerably plain one, and there is no evidence that any friend of Mr. Hayes seeks to dispute it. Mr. Blaine has also read dispatch from South Carolina, indicating on the part of President Hayes's advisers a desire to have Gov. Chamberlain abandon the contest with Hampton. If it be true-as even the Democratic Committee reported-that the same returns which indicate the choice of the Hayes electors show also the choice of Hampton, this seems an equalty plain matter; and Mr. Blaine will probably conclude that it is not time yet to be alarmed over a suggestion so reasonable on its face. Mr. Blaine's effort to have Kellogg sworn in was beaten by a combination of the solid Democratic vote with a few of the more independent Republican Senators, and with Mr. Conkling. There is no particular occasion for alarm even here. Senatorial applicants from Louisiana have been sent to this committee a great many times before, and the friends of President Hayes have no reason to make haste just yet to concern themselves over the present action. The President is not compelled to deal immediately with the Louisiana case. The Senate, which has at least equal responsibility in the premises, has taken hold of it, and the country may well wish it joy of the effort to settle it. If the Senate in times past had adopted any reasonable or consistent course with reference to conflicting State Governments in Louisiana, this perplexity would not be upon it now. It is entirely fitting that it should now bear the burden of a settlement.

As to the Cabinet, we apprehend no serious trouble. A new President may fairly claim to make up his own Cabinet. He has made an exceedingly good one. He has a right to have it promptly confirmed, and no wise Senator will long stand in the way.

The main trouble will be with Messrs. Key and Schurz-with the one for being too much of a Democrat and a Rebel, with the other for being too little of a Republican. Senators may be sure that the Country will not sustain them such opposition. Mr. Key's fitness

panied by so substantial an earnest of good faith. Mr. Schurz has been one of the most faithful censors of the evil courses which brought the Republican party to the verge of ruin, and in the public judgment deserves thanks rather than proscription for it now.

It has been the standing jest of political satirists that platforms are not made to last longer than the canvass, and that letters of acceptance are only written to deceive. On

BEFORE AND AFTER.

put out, the flags taken in, the platform knocked to pieces, the timbers stored away for use at some future time. The orators put their speeches in their pockets, the clubs tear up their reform resolutions, the leading patriots retire into the back office to count the votes, and the managers who have been denouncing the abuses of a civil service which rewards partisan activity with the spoils of office gather up their vouchers and go for all the places in the gift of the Government. The promises of the day before election are not exactly forgotten; they are only disregarded as things that have served their purpose, like last night's fireworks. After the rockets and Roman candles have been set off, why should anybody bother about the charred sticks and

empty pasteboard cases?

Most of the Republican politicians who have heretofore kindly taken care of our nominating conventions for us evidently supposed that under President Hayes matters would proceed in the same old way. They did not pay much attention therefore either to the platform which they had made for him to stand on, or the letter in which he expressed his approbation of it. In both there were professions which they would find it very inconvenient to reduce to practice, and promises which they would perish rather than keep. The platform declared that Schators and Representatives ought not to dictate appointments to office; that honesty, fidelity, and capacity ought to be the titles of the appointee; that even the politics of the place-holder ought not to be considered, except in these positions where harmony and vigor of administration require the policy of the party in power to be represented. Mr. Hayes not only concurred in these declarations, but expressed his convictions with great earnestness. He explained the evil consequences of the present system of distributing patronage, and he assured his supporters that if elected he would employ "all constitutional powers vested in the Ex-'ecutive" to break it up. He said he would make neither appointments nor removals for partisan reasons, and he would not allow Congressmen to control the patronage of their States and districts. In a word he would give us the oft-promised and long deferred civil

service reform. That was a pretty serious thing for some of his friends. But they did not suppose it meant mischief. They had heard it from other lips a great many times before. They made the canvass as usual, spoke all the well-worn reform speeches before the people, made all the customary arrangements with hungry patriots at the committee headquarters, and laid out the places in their own districts after all prepared when Mr. Hayes came to Washington. The schedules of Favorite Sons were ready; the delegations were in waiting; some of the principal statesmen of the party even furnished the new President a catalogue of names from which he might choose the Cabinet officer to which the locality "controlled" by them was supposed to be "entitled." In the Inaugural Address Mr. Hayes again announced his determination to reform all this business. But politicians did not believe in the Address any more than they believed in the Letter and

Now it appears that Mr. Hayes was in tives to their proper functions, he is ridding the public service of one of the most fertile causes of corruption and demoralization. What right has any Republican to complain? He is only practicing the doctrines professed at Cincinnati, approved by every stump speaker during the campaign, applauded by every popular audience. Is there never to be any sincerity in political acts of faith?

THE WORK OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. President Haves begins well. His selection of Cabinet officers sustains and illustrates his inaugural, as that paper sustained the promises of his letter of acceptance. There can be no doubt that he means to do several things which have not been done by the Republican party. He means to cause a genuine peace and reconciliation at the South. and for ten years the country has needed nothing more. He means to bring about specie payments-to prove that the pledge of the act of 1875 was not given by a party which intended to break it. He means to extinguish that partisanship which has disgraced the civil service, and to make officials realize that it is more important to serve the country than to serve any Senator or Representative. These are poble aims. as all will admit. Those people only degrade themselves who permit their spite to say that these declarations are insincere. They come from a man who has already taken the oath of office, who has nothing to gain by insincere professions, who knows well that such declarations will give offense to a strong element of his party which has hitherto controlled it since the war, and who fully comprehends, we must suppose, that his utterances will sound to that element like a declaration of war. Under such circumstances, only unreasonable and blinding spite can question the sincerity of the President's declarations.

That he honestly means to do the things promised, there is no room to doubt. But will he be able? He enters upon a new career. Possibly he does not entirely comprehend the strength of the elements, forces, and habits with which he has to deal. President Grant began his first term with similar promises, though with an inferior comprehension of their real import. He failed, in part, because when he was taught what a civil service ought to be, he found that it would exclude his favorites, but also in part because of inherent difficulties which will now, in turn, confront Mr. Hayes.

It is well at the outset to understand that the new President has undertaken some difficult tasks. It is not an easy thing to break up that machinery which uses patronage to create Congressmen, and uses Congressmen to maintain the patronage by which they secure their seats. The President will have hard work to convince members of Congress that the very machinery upon which they have most relied for reëlection ought to be broken up; the abler and more sensible members, who

political existence, can afford to sustain him, but the mere creatures of party machinery cannot. Fortunately, this reform can be effected in great part by the President alone, but few realize what power members of Congress have to thwart his best intentions.

In regard to the South, the President will have to confront the most butter antagonism. Let us do no injustice to the so-called Republicans who would be remanded to private life by a liberal policy. They believe, no doubt with the utmost sincerity, that there can be no protection for all citizens in their political and civil rights except by the maintenance of Republican rule at the South. With many this is a pretense and a pretext. With very many men it is a fixed and solemn conviction, and they have, it must be admitted, great excuse for their belief in the conduct of Southern Democrats during recent political campaigns. The question, stripped of all side issues, is this: Can the President secure a support at the South which can guarantee safety of all citizens in the exercise of their rights? No one doubts that many liberal Southern men would gladly do their utmost to bring about this result, but can they do enough? President Grant secured the support of Longstreet and Mosby, but were not those leaders immediately discarded and ostracised by those whose acquiescence the President sought to gain? Not less but greater disorder, not less but greater outrages have followed the unsuccessful effort to win to the defense of equal rights and equal justice a substantial white element at the South. President Hayes will have to meet the same difficulty. Whether he can secure that division of Southern sentiment which alone will make it possible for the ablest and most liberal men of the South to sustain with effect a policy at once just and generous, is the problem which he has to solve. The tasks he has proposed for himself are not easy. So much the greater will be the credit he will deserve and the service he will render to the country in the event of the success which we predict.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

The fire in Bond-st. on Tuesday night emphasized a lesson which has been frequently spread before the public within a few years. The building bore the reputation of being fire-proof. It and its contents burned as vigorously as a pile of lumber. Chicago's great fire demonstrated that several buildings which had been called "fire-proof" yielded to surrounding flames almost as soon as structures that had made no such pretension. Boston's great fire proved that solid-looking fronts of frowning granite might inclose mere tinder-boxes, whose mansard roofs of frame scantlings furnished nests for swift-hatching flame. The Bond-st. fire illustrated the fact that a building possessed of many of the external evidences of safety might still have within all the materials for a complete and destructive fire; materials so arranged and distributed that they were as certain to burn as the paper, wood, and coals that are set in order in a furnace before the match is applied.

The first thing requisite in lighting a fire is usually a quantity of paper thrown together loosely so that the air can find access to all parts of it at once. 'This was supplied in the Bond-st. building, just where it ought to be to burn freely and light the woodwork above. It consisted of a mass of cut strips of paperpaper-shavings in fact-which had been used as the packing for imported goods in cases. To this mass the first spark may have come by carelessness from within or from without; upon that point there is room for a divided opinion. The question as to just how this mass was started into flame does not seem very important; the stuff itself was well calculated to burn, though of course it was not put there for such a purpose. Above it there was a ventilating shaft, lined with wood-a earnest after all. He is doing precisely what wooden chimney for the flame. Thus may still be called disputed, and consider the he promised to do. He is making his appoint- the progress of the fire throughout the buildpossibility of adjusting all difficulties. The ments on his own judgment of fitness, he is work is one for which the author of the Louisi-politely remanding Senators and Representa-so-called fire-proof building had floors of Georgia pine. That there was an enormous quantity of suitable material for a blaze was perfectly evident after the fire gained headway. The flames shot up in large volumes and burned brightly for hours-a thing which would have been impossible without a great abundance of fuel.

We have said that the Bond-st. fire teaches a lesson; it is addressed to those who delude themselves with the belief that iron-fronted buildings with iron columns in the interior are fire-proof. When merely the walls of a building are of incombustible materials, and the interior is in large part woodwork, the word fire-proof is entirely a misnomer. There are scarcely more than a half-dozen really fireproof buildings in the whole city. Of these few we may properly mention THE TRIBUNE building as an instance, and point out what is requisite to such a standard. The walls must be of brick, so thick that no fire from the outside or inside can affect them. The beams must be of iron, directly supported on the brick walls. The parcitions must be of brick or concrete, without a particle of lath. An absolutely incombustible material must intervene between the beams of every floor. The staircases must be of stone or metal; preferably with treads of slate. The outside shutters must be of iron or steel. All inside woodwork must be reduced to a minimum. With these precautious, which have been taken in THE TRIBUNE building, and in perhaps three or four other large buildings down town, the word fire-proof becomes appropriate; without them it is simply misleading.

THEORY AND PRACTICE. It was a good thing for the Republican party

to do to promise before the election and during the campaign that the Government should be conducted hereafter, in the event of the party's success, upon the principles of genuine reform; that the States of the South should no longer be held under Federal bayonets but should be permitted to govern themselves, and that the Civil Service should be administered upon the basis of honesty, efficiency, and economy instead of being prostituted to partisan purposes and used for rewarding personal adherents or political favorites. No one objected to it; everybody praised it. From the Republican leaders who are now suspected of a disposition to antagonize President Hayes on one or both of these questions there was not a word of dissent from these propositions in the whole course of the canvass, though every one of them was on the stump advocating the election of the candidates who, it was promised, would put these theories of reform in practice. Most of them either believed or pretended to believe that such reforms were demanded, and that President Hayes would carry them into execution. There is not one of them but knows that in the temper of the people toward the Republican party the election of its candi-

not President Hayes declared his opinions upon these two subjects in his letter of acceptance, and the people accepted the declaration as honest and sincere. The theory was good enough for the campaign, but the practice by the Administration meets with strenuous opposition.

President Hayes has neither done anything nor indicated a purpose to do anything that is not in entire harmony with the letter and spirit of his carefully considered utterances upon accepting the nomination. Some prominent politicians have been disappointed. In public they lift their eyebrows and shrug their shoulders at what has been done already, and talk significantly about waiting until the policy of the President is more fully developed before expressing an opinion of it, while in private it is said they indulge in criticism and complaint and expressions of profound disappointment and disgust. They have too long separated theory from practice; the habit of considering performance as having no relations whatever with promise in the conduct of politics has become so much a second nature that they were not prepared for this Ohio man's plain common sense and homely honesty. He has taken with him into the certainty and the possession of his office the memory of what he said as a candidate, recognizing as only change in his circumstances his ability now to do what he before agreed. To the mind of the ordinary politician, political success enables the candidate not to fulfill his promises but forget them. Gov. Hayes was brought into the political prominence which gave him the nomination for the Presidency by the great fight he made in Ohio as the representative of the political idea that promises, whether made by individuals, parties, or governments, on bank notes or treasury notes, in political platforms or letters of acceptance, are of some binding force upon the maker, and that fulfillment is the first great duty. He did not seek the nomination; he showed no anxiety as to the election. Having been named for the place, he stated modestly but very distinctly what would be his policy if elected. Having been elected, he' reiterates his opinions, proceeds to put his theories in practice and to

fulfill his promise. Whoever is disappointed at this has himself to thank for it. For certainly no candidate ever more frankly and explicitly avowed his purposes and indicated his policy than did Gov. Hayes in his letter of acceptance last Summer; and no public officer ever more frankly and courageously avowed his responsibility and entered upon the task he had assigned himself than did President Hayes last Monday. We are sorry the men who expected different things have been deceived; but they have deceived themselves. The talk of the stump and the press about reform they thought was well enough in its way, but they never dreamed that it meant anything more than a "greenback" promise, which some of them hold was never made to be redeemed except by the issue of another. President Hayes has a different notion about the meaning of promises. He has not deceived the people, nor have the people been deceived in trusting him. If a few politicians are disappointed, they are victims of self-deception, and would do well to bear up under it with cheerfulness and good nature. There's a notion abroad among the people that President Hayes is a man who tries to do as he agrees, and so long as that notion holds the politicians will make little headway in any fight against his administration.

POOL-SELLING, POLITICAL AND EQUINE. The bill for the Suppression of Betting passed the Assembly yesterday, with but ten members of Mr. Morrissey's party voting in defense of his interests. The virtuous sellers of pools on horse-races as distinguished from the wicked and designing sellers of pools on elections, were not without their champions, however. Mr. Gallagher, of Erie, very nacurally came to the front in their behalf, and so did Mr. Purdy, of Westchester, in a qualified way, seeming to think the law greatly to be desired and its enforcement greatly to be regretted. But neither rallied many members to his support. The penalties provided for by this bill, imprisonment for one year and a fine of \$1,000, are sufficient to put a stop to this demoralizing practice, if it should become a law, and, once a law, should be rigorously enforced. The experiment is well worth a trial. The scandal of pool-selling during the late canvass attained unsatisfactory proportions, here and elsewhere, and this fact was the undoubted inspiration of the proposed law. There seemed to be occasion for a reaffirmation by legislative authority of the immorality as well as the public impolicy of a practice which, at each successive election, has become more and more common.

After such gratifying action by the Assembly, the Senate can hardly allow the bill to fail. We doubt if even Mr. Morrissey will venture to go upon record against it. We seem likely to have the law; it is to be hoped that its enforcement will follow. It is highly desirable that betting upon elections should be suppressed. It is discreditable that the most solemn act of the people should be made the occasion of private and pecuniary speculation by those whose interest in the prosperity of the nation has never been specially apparent. Besides, betting is the source of many dubious practicesthe greater the amount of money at risk upon an election, the more danger there will be of a sophistication of the ballot by fraud or by bribery. Politics is not likely to be too pure and respectable. It will not help matters to permit the parasites of the canvass to ply their unlawful vocation of offering or taking odds on the result. The contests of two great political parties should really be of a higher character than the meetings of prize fighters or the running of race horses.

It has been for a long while the fashion of certain ournals in Boston, and elsewhere in New-England, to claim for that city a monopoly of interest in American Literature, and in the appreciation of our best authors. We are therefore all the more surprised to learn from The Boston Globe of Monday that up to that day no steps had been taken to com memorate, in any manner, the seventieth birthday of Mr. Longfellow, on Tuesday. No doubt an impromptu dinner, which that journal suggested, would have been very agreeable to the poet and his nearer friends, but an entertainment which should be the voice of the city, bearing its tribute of honor to the world, would require more than 24 hours of preparation. Not thus have the two birthdays of Mr. Bryant been commemorated here: not thus did the earnest admirers of Mr. Longfellow in this city, nearly a year in advance of the day, plan to offer a testimonial which-could the poet have accepted itmight have made amends for the neglect of Boston The Globe hopes that "the proper and graceful thing" will be done; which, it informs us, is that Mr. Longfellow's publishers should "take the initiative and call together some of the well-known literary men who are within easy reach"! But the an act of courtesy to a member of the Assem- effort at reconciliation with the South accom- are not dependent upon such influences for dates would have been simply impossible had permanent honor conferred by such a commemora- that port it is regarded as no effort of Senator Conking's

tion is increased in proportion as all classes of the community share in it. Henceforth, the writers to whom we have referred would do well to remember two "proper and graceful" little truths: that the people who arrogate to themselves a particular virtue do not necessarily possess it,—and that the deepest and truest recognition of individual desert may not be that which constantly airs itself in print and speech.

It is hard for politicians to rise above the agus levels of partisan zealotry. Gov. Hayer's letter of acceptance last Summer was the product of a more wholesome altitude, and it quite escaped the notice of the campaign orator. But the people read it and remembered it, and voted for Gov. Hayes because they believed in it; and so long as the new President shows that he is firmly purposed to maintain the principles therein declared, he will not fail of popular support.

PERSONAL

E. D. Ingersoll of Columbus, Ohio, has been appointed to assist railroad employes in organizing Young Men's Christian Associations.

The Hon. George H. Farrier of New-Jersey has over 5,000 coins, medals, and colonial bills, being perhaps the largest collection in the country. The Emperor of Brazil gave last month a

private reception at the Hotel Washington, Naples. He greeted warmly the Americans presented to him. Henry Ward Beecher is to lecture this evening at Grinnell, Iowa. He has 12 more lecture engage ments to fulfill before returning to Brooklyn on the 23d

It is said that this message has been sent by Earl Shaftesbury to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes: "Say to him that many breakfasts in England are awaiting the Autocrat."

The Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, who has been for a long time very near death, feels like nothing so much as reloicing. He writes to a friend that he never was so Lady Rosamond Churchill took a leading

part in promoting the success of a "singing quadrille"a pleasing novelty introduced in the dances at the vice-regal residence in Dublin. The competition for the making of the colossal

equestrian statute of Gen. Robert E. Lee is to be open to the sculptors of the whole world. All proposals must be presented by the first Monday in September. Prof. William D. Whitney of Yale began on

Tuesday the course of lectures he is to deliver at the Johns Hopkins University on the "Historical Development of the Inflective Structure of the Indo-European Languages." Mrs. Louisa McCall of Canton, Ohio, has re-

ceived an emphatic acknowledgment of her talents for business. She has been elected director of the national bank of which her late husband was president. She is the second woman chosen to such a position, Mrs. Brad-ley of Peorla, Ill., being the first. What with Evarts, Schurz, and Thompson, the new Cabinet has more of the literary element timn any Washington has seen for a long time. Mr. Evarts is

an accomplished scholar, whose speeches lose nothing in print of grace and rhetorical purity; Mr. Schurz is a writer of experience and strength, and Mr. R. W. Thomp-son has recently published a volume on "The Papary and the Civil Power." The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop entertained in Boston, last week, the old Wednesday Evening Club, which on that occasion celebrated the 100th anniversary of its organization. It is composed of seven lawyers,

seven merchants, seven clergymen, and seven physicians, and among its members who have gone over to the majority were W. H. Prescott, George Ticknor, Judge B. R. Curtis, and Judge Story. Justice Clifford is a man of such large mold that a good deal of indolence might be pardoned in him; but in spite of that ponderous frame he is one of the most indefatigable workers in the Supreme Court. His regular

sours of work are from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., or later, including the four hours of argument before the Court, from 11 to 3; and many of his evenings are spent in looking up authorities and preparing opinious. Of President Haves's sympathetic nature the Rev. Dr. A. J. Sage tells this small story; "I heard one of our prominent divines relate to bim an adventure of

his own childhood, in which his life was in peril from pirates. Observing that the General started in his chair and made some nervous movement, I asked a lady who knew him well what his agrication meant. She answered that the story of a child's danger would sir his hears through and through." William Caxton's introduction of the art of

printing into England is to be formally celebrat d in June, on the 400th anniversary of that happy occasion. A meeting to organize the celebration was held the other lay in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey, Dean Stanley presiding. The tickets of admission were printed in beautiful black letter. Dean Stanley, Earl stanhope, and the Beigian Minister made interesting speeches, full of antique lore; and the Hon. Edwards Pierropoint pleased the grave audience by showing how the great art had benefited this country. His illustraions were drawn chiefly from the wenderful statistics of tournalism in America; and he said it might readily be inferred that the citizens of the United States would feel an interest in the commemoration of the event which introduced the art of printing in England—the country from which Americans received the art, and from which they inherited their first ideas of political liberty.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 7 .- Ex-Gov. Fenton of New-York arrived here to-day and had long intertiews with Govs. Chamberiain and Hampton-

EDINBURGH, March 7 .- The Scotsman says it carns that James Anthony Froude, the English historian, has expressed his willingness to withdraw from the candidacy for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University, in view of a proposal to put forward Mr. Gladstone in the Liberal interest.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It must be admitted that President Hayes

loes not scare worth a cent. President Hayes prefers Evarts to Platt. But then some other gentlemen prefer Platt to Evaria. Tastes will differ. The patriot who wears an exceptionally hag-

gard look can be safely set down as one who is haunted by the fear that Mr. Hayes will make a good President. Senator Sherman knows a thing or two. He says: "Anybody who expects to pull Hayes around will

mistake the man. He is not quarrelsome, but has a mind The Democracy are drawing in a good long breath preparatory to beginning an unceasing confic with the Administration for four years to come. Don't get alarmed, though. There won't be any go-ah.

If anybody feared that politics would be devoid of interest after the 4th of March, yesterday's dispatches from Washington will undeceive him. The poitleal pool is not likely to grow shiny for lack of

"An announcement," is what Mr. Hewitt styles a proclamation from the Democratic National Committee; while a similar effort of Mr. Chandler's is a "scurrifous pronunciamento." It makes all the differ ence in the world, you know. Wise Senators will climb up into some "tur-

ret of observation" and take a comprehensive view of the field before they sally out into this fight. Warriors who are thrown into a delirium of recklessness by the first sound of the trumpet are apt to get in on the wrong There is a sudden Spring freshet gathering

head in Washington, and political lumbermen are nervousiy rolling their logs together for a start. Go slow, gentiemen, go slow. You don't want to cut your rafts adrift on this current unless they are securely hished and planed. There is the another flood present y. Pulitzer is in spasms again. He seems to be

worried because Mr. Tilden wasn't elected; but any little thing disturbs Pulitzer now. The nervous system of a hen canary could endure a shock which would throw him into a St. Vitus's dance. Pulitzer must have had an unfortunate start. Perhaps he was born in the wreng time of the moon.

There is a split in Ben. Hill's old Congressional district. A large number of Democrais refuse to support the regular nominee, and two independent candi-dates are in the field. With these divisions in the Demoeratic ranks a Republican camildate will have a feir chance of winning. In no Southern State, perhaps, are the political elements in so plastic a condition as in Georgia. Ex-Gov. Smith believes that a little judicious nursing would build up a strong Republican opposition

The Cincinnati Enquirer brings to light the following incident of the Presidential contest: "The committee which investigated the management of Hayes's eampaign narrowly escaped falling into a trap. It seems that Chandler started to assess the clerks for election purposes, and a p ragraph to this effect was sent around the papers. Hayes instactly wrote to Chandler demanding that this policy be abandoned. Dick McCornick had the letter, and was ready to go on the stand, but the com-mittee for some reason discharged him."

A lively hubbub has been raised in Buffile by the appointment of Major John Tyler as Collector of